



# ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-241  
Monday  
16 December 1991

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16 December 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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**Botha Says UN Sanctions Decision 'Encouraging'**

MB141205291 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
0500 GMT 14 Dec 91

[Text] The United Nations General Assembly has urged all countries to restore sporting, cultural, scientific and academic exchanges with South Africa, because of progress made towards ending apartheid.

In its annual resolution on apartheid the assembly also encouraged countries to review and lift remaining economic sanctions as South Africa created a new transitional, multi-racial government and drafted a democratic, nonracial constitution. The Assembly's resolution was adopted unanimously by consensus, without a vote. The resolution also dealt with the violence in South Africa, urging officials to redouble their efforts to suppress violence by ensuring that all competent authorities acted effectively and impartially. It called on the signatories of the National Peace Accord to live up to their pledges of non-violence and urged other parties to support the accord.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said in reaction to the decision by the General Assembly, that it was encouraging that the United Nations was finally recognizing that there were important political developments in South Africa. He said in a statement that this was considerable progress compared to the attitude of the United Nations in the past. He welcomed the fact that delegations from several major countries had taken strong standpoints in the debate.

Mr. Botha said the decision confirmed that sanctions were crumbling despite the General Assembly's continued short-sightedness on financial and trade sanctions.

**Nelson Mandela Welcomes UN Decision**

MB1412121491 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 14 Dec 91

[Text] The president of the African National Congress says he welcomes the decision by the United Nations General Assembly to lift human rights sanctions against South Africa. Mr. Mandela said the decision by the General Assembly is in line with resolutions accepted at an ANC [African National Congress] congress in Durban earlier this year. The General Assembly urged all nations to restore sports, cultural, scientific and academic exchanges with South Africa because of the progress made towards ending apartheid.

**Botha Denies British Military Training Scheme**

MB1412145591 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1400 GMT 14 Dec 91

[Text] Pik Botha has denied that the Department of Foreign Affairs has been given a report by the British

Government on proposals to train South African military personnel. The British newspaper, THE INDEPENDENT, has published a story quoting unnamed sources who claim that Britain has been drawing up plans to train soldiers in a post-apartheid South African army.

Pik Botha says he knows nothing about it, and that the government's viewpoint on foreign training for public sector personnel has been clearly stated in the past. He says the government is opposed to the training of any officials aimed at the installation of an alternative government service.

The newspaper report says a large-scale program to encourage the creation of a fully integrated army has been proposed along the lines of British military training in Zimbabwe since independence. The report says the impetus for the plan came from the ANC [African National Congress], which had suggested training might begin with members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK—ANC Military Wing].

**PAC Group Claims Attack on Soweto Police 14 Dec**

MB1412083891 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0800 GMT 14 Dec 91

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress's [PAC] military wing has claimed responsibility for an attack on two policemen. The Azanian People's Liberation Army told the South African Press Association a few minutes ago that it carried out a gun attack at the Orlando Police Station in Soweto this morning in which two policemen were seriously injured. South African Police have confirmed the attack.

**PAC Not Opposed To Constituent Assembly Talks**

MB1412193691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 1800 GMT 14 Dec 91

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] is not opposed to negotiating on the constituent assembly. So says Gora Ebrahim, secretary for international affairs in the external mission of the organization. He was speaking on the eve of the PAC's consultative conference at which a decision will be taken as to whether or not the PAC will take part in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

[Begin Ebrahim video recording] The PAC is not opposed to the question of negotiating the establishment of an elected constituent assembly. And, whatever we do, what ever position we take, it must be to further the aim of setting up an elected constituent assembly as the only genuine mechanism of democratizing the country. [end recording]

**ANC, National Party's 'Declarations of Intent'**

MB1512154891 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 15 Dec 91 p 29

["Full Text" of National Party, NP, and African National Congress, ANC, draft "Declarations of Intent" to be presented to the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, on 20 December; passages in slantlines published in boldface]

[Text]

**NATIONAL PARTY DECLARATION OF INTENT**

We, the participants to the first meeting of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] hereby commit ourselves

- To bring about through peaceful negotiations an undivided South Africa with one nation sharing a common patriotism and loyalty, pursuing amidst the diversity of our community, freedom, equality and security for all regardless of colour, creed or culture, free from apartheid or any other form of discrimination or denomination;
- To create a climate conducive to peaceful constitutional reform by eliminating political violence, intimidation and destabilisation and by promoting free political participation;
- To follow procedures conducive to achieving maximum support and consensus;
- To map out the road to a new constitution based on the following principles:

**/ONE:/** South Africa shall continue to be a sovereign Republic constituted of all its citizens and exercising authority over the whole of its territory;

**/TWO:/** The constitution shall be the supreme law, and everything done by the state and its organs shall be justiciable by an independent judiciary in terms of the constitution and of a Charter of Fundamental Rights;

**/THREE:/** There shall be an effective separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial authority;

**/FOUR:/** There shall be three tiers of government, namely central, regional and local and the division of powers and functions among the three tiers shall be defined and entrenched in the constitution;

**/FIVE:/** The constitution shall guarantee a multi-party democracy based on universal adult suffrage and the right to form and join political parties;

**/SIX:/** The constitution shall guarantee the entrenched protection of the fundamental rights of all citizens, minorities and communities;

**/SEVEN:/** Economic growth and development shall be promoted by a market oriented economic system with

minimum state intervention based on free enterprise, private initiative and the right to own property and to contract freely and there shall be social responsibility on the part of the state and the private sector to enhance the quality of life and ensure equal opportunities for all people;

**/EIGHT:/** The constitution shall acknowledge the plurality of cultures and the ethnic diversity of the citizens of South Africa.

**ANC'S [African National Congress] PROPOSED DECLARATION OF INTENT**

We, the representatives of the political movements and administrations, aware of the responsibility that rests upon all South Africans to work towards healing the divisions of the past and bringing peace, justice and the advancement of all to our country, declare our solemn commitment to

- Bring about an undivided South Africa under one nation sharing a common citizenship, patriotism and loyalty—pursuing, amidst our diversity, freedom, equality and security for all irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed a country free from apartheid or any other form of discrimination or domination;
- Work for the establishment of a free and open society based on democratic values where the dignity, worth and rights of every South African man and woman is protected by law;
- Set in motion the process of arriving at a constitution which will ensure:

**/THAT/** South Africa will be an undivided, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist state;

**/THAT/** there shall be a multi-party democracy with regular elections in which all South Africans will be able to vote for the parties of their choice on the basis of universal suffrage and one person one vote on a common voters roll;

**/THAT/** in general the basic electoral system shall be that of proportional representation;

**/THAT/** there shall be a separation of powers between the legislature, executive and judiciary with appropriate checks and balances;

**/THAT/** all shall enjoy universally accepted human rights, freedoms and civil liberties, including freedom of religion, speech and assembly, protected under an entrenched and justiciable bill of rights;

**/THAT/** the legal system shall guarantee equality of all before the law;

**/THAT/** South Africa has an independent, non-racial judiciary representing the skills, wisdom and life experience of all South Africans.

WE FURTHER solemnly commit ourselves to be bound by the decisions of Codesa and in good faith to take all such steps as are within our power and authority to realise their implementation.

WE AGREE that Codesa will establish an implementing mechanism (which shall include the government) whose task it will be to determine the procedures and draft the texts of all legislation and executive and administrative acts necessary to give effect to the decisions of Codesa.

### **Buthelezi Insists Zulu King Participate in Codesa**

*MB1512190391 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 1800 GMT 15 Dec 91*

[Text] Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has asked the people of kwaZulu to respond to his call that King Goodwill Zwelethini represent them at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, [Codesa]. Addressing a large crowd at Umlazi today, Dr. Buthelezi said it was preposterous that the king of the Zulu nation should be included in the IFP [Inkhatha Freedom Party] delegation attending the Codesa talks.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Ida Jooste] People attending the meeting indicated their strong opposition to the king's virtual exclusion from Codesa. Dr. Buthelezi said King Zwelethini would not be drawn into party political wrangling. Dr. Buthelezi said there would be no new South Africa without the Zulu's playing their very important Zulu role in the path towards democracy. Officially presenting Inkatha's constitutional thinking, Dr. Buthelezi said he would not go to the negotiating table without a valid mandate. He said he could not overemphasize the importance of regionalism in South Africa.

[Buthelezi] If you want peace in this country. If you want negotiations for a new multiparty, nonracial democratic South Africa, to proceed at a maximum pace, (?and) with the greatest certainty, we'll have to accept the need for a massive devolution of power downwards from the central government to the regional governments.

[Jooste] The meeting proceeded peacefully. Shortly before the start however, the police too possession of a number of R3 rifles, a pistol, and a shotgun, from busses bound for the rally. About 2,800 rounds were also seized. The police said no one was arrested because permits had been issued for the weapons to be used in other areas in kwaZulu. [end recording]

### **'Sharpeville Six' Members To Be Released 13 Dec**

*MB1212190591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1839 GMT 12 Dec 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 12 SAPA—Two of the so-called "Sharpeville Six" who were sentenced to death in

1986 for their involvement in the death of a city councillor in the unrest which had erupted in the Vaal Triangle two years earlier, are due to be released on Friday [13 December] morning.

This was according to the six's lawyer, Mr A. Soman, in a telephone interview on Thursday night.

The two—Reid Mokoena and Theresa Ramashamole—were sentenced in the Pretoria Supreme Court to death by Mr Acting Justice Human five years ago on Friday.

Mr Soman said Mokoena was sentenced on his 21st birthday, December 13, 1986, by Mr Acting Justice Human who said he would be "hanged by the neck until you are dead". All six received the death sentence.

The Department of Correctional Services was approached for comment but a spokesman said statements were not usually made before the release of a prisoner.

She later confirmed, however, that the two were to be freed.

The case of the "Sharpeville Six" attracted worldwide attention as the group was convicted in terms of the principle of "common purpose".

Heavy international pressure was placed on the South African Government to show clemency.

Eventually the six were reprieved from Pretoria Central Prison's notorious death row and given life sentences instead.

Earlier this year two of the six were freed.

Mr Soman said he was informed of the planned release of Mokoena and Ramashamole on Thursday.

He said Ramashamole would be freed from the Diepkloof Prison south of Johannesburg while Mokoena would be released from the Leeuhof Prison in Vereeniging.

Strict conditions had been placed on their release however:

- They had to find employment;
- They had to have a fixed address;
- They had to report once a month to the head of the prison in their area;
- They would have to expect a weekly visit from prison authorities;
- They would not be allowed to leave their magisterial district without the prior consent of the prison head; and
- They had to remain home at night.

Mr Soman said he expected the pair's release between 8.30 and 10am on Friday, although this was dependant on the formalities to be completed.



## Angola

### World Bank Finances Reconstruction Program

*MB0612112591 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Dec 91*

[Text] World Bank studies say that the reconstruction of Angolan infrastructures will cost more than \$40 million. The reconstruction project will be sponsored by three partners—namely, the Angolan Government, the World Bank, and a yet to be determined partner. According to Antonio Neto, an official in the Planning Ministry, the third partner must still be found.

[Begin Neto recording] The project for the reconstruction of engineering infrastructures is being drafted by the World Bank. It includes the Luanda corridor and its port and railroad facilities, the Namibe corridor, the main roads network, and the reconstruction of the Luanda urban areas. As a whole the project has been estimated at about \$42.5 million. The Angolan Government will contribute about \$4.8 million. The International Development Association will provide \$37.7 million. [end recording]

Other urgent projects will be financed through a loan payable in 37 years and will benefit from a ten-year grace period.

## Comoros

### Uwezo Party Leader on National Reconciliation

*EA1312121091 Moroni Radio Comoros in French  
1100 GMT 11 Dec 91*

[Text] The idea of national reconciliation has become a crucial question. It is being talked about everywhere. Negotiations continue in order to reach a consensus and a compromise that would allow us to escape from the political crisis which our country has been experiencing for some time now. Already, at the Federal Assembly, the framework of discussions has been set up. The country's political parties are, daily and successively, meeting a commission charged with gathering their views on the concept of national reconciliation. Uwezo [progovernment party] was received yesterday. Uwezo leader Mouzaoir Abdallah spoke to us about the Uwezo's provisions.

[Begin recording] [Abdallah] For us, in the Uwezo party, we do not object to such a decision by the president of the Republic. On the contrary, it should convince the sceptics that pluralistic democracy is getting stronger and its authority recognized.

[Reporter] One of the demands of the opposition is a government of national unity and the holding of a national conference. Now, what position do you intend to take regarding these two fundamental questions?

[Abdallah] Circumstances are difficult. The country is going through a period of political, economic, and social crisis which every Comoran is forced to recognize today.

We believe that if there is a government of national unity, it would be welcome, and we on our part would adhere to it.

The public debate which has today entrenched itself in the public places must not be transferred to the government, however. Those who will have the privilege of assuming such a responsibility should be allowed to take to heart the mission that will be entrusted to them. As for us in the Uwezo party, we believe that there is a major precondition to be met. A precise mission, whose content, terms, and duration are to be defined, should be entrusted to the said government of national unity.

In regard to the national conference, I would like to say that Uwezo party has always considered dialogue to be the most appropriate means of solving problems, even the most difficult, in a country like ours. A national conference is being proposed to the country. Even here we will be ready. I would, however, like to say that a national conference should not become a gimmick, as has been the case in some African countries. There must be a precise agenda which must take into account the real aspects of the Comoran people's current concerns, so that—and this would be my conclusion—the national conference is able to bring all the parties to participate in it with the desire to build. A minimum of two principles must be respected, the first of which is that the legitimacy of the president of the Republic cannot be questioned. He must be granted the right of initiative. [end recording]

## Mozambique

### Dhlakama Opens Renamo National Council Meeting

*MB0712193491 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo  
in Portuguese 1500 GMT 7 Dec 91*

[Text] In Gorongosa on 5 December, Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], opened a National Council meeting. In addition to the National Council members, the meeting is being attended by heads of departments, and Renamo representatives abroad. The meeting will discuss the agenda of Renamo's upcoming Second Congress.

Speaking at the opening session, Renamo President Dhlakama [words indistinct] to ensure greater commitment to preparations of the Second Congress because the latter will be held at a time when Mozambicans and the world are centering their attention on the Mozambican peace process.

### Chissano Opens Assembly, Notes Renamo Actions

*MB0912185791 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 Dec 91*

[Text] The Assembly of the Republic has been holding its third ordinary session in Maputo since this afternoon. A 30-point agenda is under discussion.

Speaking at the opening session, President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano said that in the past few days the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] had stepped up its armed actions, attacking such targets as the corridors covered by the accord signed by the government and Renamo a year ago. The accord confined Zimbabwean troops to specific corridors.

According to the president of the Republic, those actions have caused the residents to live in a state of fright, forcing them to either seek refuge in neighboring countries or to be on the run inside the country.

In his speech President Chissano said that despite efforts the government has been making with the help of the international community, with a view to establishing peace and normalizing the lives of Mozambicans, one is sad to learn that the war is still the main affliction of our people.

Turning specifically to the peace process, Chissano said that the Mozambican Government is still committed to negotiations and is ready to resume direct dialogue and overcome whatever obstacles are likely to delay the talks aimed at achieving a general peace accord. He said: We will not give up until we succeed in establishing a fair and genuine peace which our people have longed for. He added that he expects Renamo to stop its delaying tactics aimed at the blocking the negotiating process.

The Mozambican head of state reminded the deputies to the Assembly of the Republic that there are only two points left on the Rome talks agenda—namely, military and election issues. The president of the Republic praised the role of individuals and institutions for their stand on the establishment of peace in our country.

In his speech the head of state dealt with the state of the country's economy. He said that 1990 was a year of poor economic growth, but added that he expected 1991 to record a 3 percent Gross Domestic Product growth.

The Assembly of the Republic session has 165 deputies in attendance. Absent from the proceedings are 84, 23 of whom are on official business abroad.

The proceedings of the third session adjourned in the afternoon, but will resume tomorrow.

#### **Prime Minister Says Army To Reduce by 45,000 Men**

*MB1212160491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 12 Dec 91*

[Text] Prime Minister Mario Machungo announced in Paris the reduction of 45,000 men from the Mozambican Army. Machungo said the reduction will come in anticipation of the creation of a single army which would integrate Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, elements in agreement with the accords to be concluded in the peace talks in Rome.

Machungo is attending the World Bank consultative meeting in Paris which is addressing Mozambique's economic and financial situation and international assistance.

#### **Government Team Leaves for Rome Peace Talks**

*MB1212175591 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Dec 91*

[Text] The Mozambican Government team to the Rome peace talks with the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, left for the Italian capital this afternoon.

The next round of peace talks had been scheduled initially for 10 December, but it was postponed subsequently because of alleged technical and logistical difficulties preventing the Renamo team from traveling. It is not yet known when the next round of talks will commence but the Mozambican Government team's departure for Rome would seem to suggest that it might begin within the next few days.

## Nigeria

### Babangida Addresses Military Leaders on Democracy

AB1412175091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 1800 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] The defense headquarters and the separate services of the Armed Forces have been directed to conduct an intensive quality education on the essence, values, and limitations of democracy. Other areas to consider in-depth are the military and the law, the military and the society, the military and the government, as well as the military and industrialization. President Ibrahim Babangida gave the directive today in Lagos when he declared open this year's chiefs of army staff conference. General Babangida explained that a study into these areas would help to inculcate professionalism, nationalism, and esprit de corps into the Armed Forces. He stressed the need for dialogue between politicians and the military for the sustenance and survival of democracy in Nigeria. Gen. Babangida said that there should be no communication gap between politicians and the military on the meaning and essence of democracy. He again reminded soldiers that their primary function was to protect and defend the territorial integrity of Nigeria, the Constitution, and a democratically elected government.

For more on this year's chiefs of army staff conference, over now to State House correspondent Reginald Okotche, who was there:

[Begin Okotche recording] Coming at the peak of the political transition process, President Babangida used the Army conference to speak on democracy and the role of the Army. He said that the present administration had done a lot to establish a vibrant democracy for the country. Gen. Babangida remarked that what was important now was how the military could protect and sustain the essence, philosophy, and structures that had been put in place. In the words of the president, it is not the handing over of power to civilians that is the problem. What is far more important are the democratic values being [words indistinct] and handed over from one generation of Nigerians to another. Gen. Babangida reaffirmed his belief and prayers that the present military administration would be the last military regime in the country. But to make this happen, the president gave three commandments.

First, he said the military must accept the supremacy of a democratically elected and constitutional government. Secondly, it bequeaths to future generations of the military a universal belief in democracy in the full appreciation that it would not be in the interest of the Armed Forces to continue to intervene in the political process; and thirdly, the military establishment must continue to be restructured and rededicated to the ideals of [word indistinct] leadership.

Gen. Babangida was optimistic that the Armed Forces would discharge these responsibilities, because his

administration's commitment to military professionalism was now yielding positive dividends.

The chiefs of army staff conference is being attended by general officers commanding the various divisions, other top army officers, and some outgoing military governors. [end recording]

## Togo

### Prime Minister Koffigoh's 12 Dec News Conference

AB1312180091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 2030 GMT 12 Dec 91

[News conference given by Togolese Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh in Lome—live]

[Text] [Koffigoh] Ladies and gentlemen, reporters, I greet you. Indeed, I have called this news conference to speak to you and through you to the Togolese people at large. Our country has just experienced an extremely serious crisis and, in my capacity as head of government, I deem it useful to assess the situation for the people. It is important for us to look beyond the facts and to define new directions for our future life.

As far as I am concerned, such orientations should stem from the realization that just a few months ago, ours was not a multipartite democratic system, but we fought our way together into a pluralistic democratic system. In embarking on that struggle which led to a sovereign national conference, our dream was to emerge from that conference better off than we were before but I am obliged to state this fact: the current situation in Togo is not brilliant.

I must point out that we have failed to achieve one of the objectives of the sovereign national conference, which is one of the objectives of (our) democracy, namely to achieve reconciliation among all Togolese. Let us honestly state that this has not yet been achieved. I, therefore, believe that any new orientations for Togo should take that objective into account—reconciliation among the Togolese people.

In the same vein, our national Army has lived in a permanent state of mutiny since the national conference. There have been internal revolts within the barracks and on several occasions, units of the Togolese Armed Forces have left their barracks and used their weapons to express their views. These actions have, evidently, claimed lives and left many wounded. On the other hand, the perception of the soldier by the civilian population and the resultant reaction lead us to the realization that the civilian population's perception of the Army and the soldier is not conducive to the objective of reconciliation. As a result, the Army and the nation... [Koffigoh changes thought] This means that each and everyone should depart from a hostile attitude and foster the spirit of reconciliation.



In conclusion: First, reconciliation must be brought about by the Togolese people; second, reconciliation must be achieved between the Army and the nation. The third point, the prime objective of the sovereign national conference, is to lead our country definitively into democracy but we should all understand that achieving this implies that we should be able to hold free and democratic elections. Those are the three major objectives which should, however, be achieved against the background of security for all—security for the soldier and security for the civilian population. One can see security as a foundation or as one of these objectives. In regard to the latter, we can sum up as follows: First, security for all; second, reconciliation among all Togolese; third, reconciliation between the Army and the nation; and fourth, the holding of free and democratic elections.

Ladies and gentlemen, reporters, these are the lessons which I have drawn from the events. Keep this in mind: One of the fundamental objectives of the sovereign national conference has not been achieved; the Togolese people are not united and we must do everything possible to achieve unity—national unity—without losing sight of the objectives of democracy, namely the holding of democratic elections.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, everyone is aware of the latest events in our country. Following these events, you made a nationwide address in which you noted that you did not know the whereabouts of the members of the High Council of the Republic [HCR] and that you had agreed to form a new government. The national opinion is divided over the latter point. Some people endorse the creation of a new government while others rule this out and have even called for an indefinite general strike. And the people have been waiting to see what will come next. Mr. Prime Minister, what do you have to tell the people?

[Dakosse] Eklo Dakosse, AFP. The Togolese people are wondering what has become of the democratic process and the functioning of the institutions. Mr. Prime Minister, in a radio and television broadcast statement on 3 December, you announced your decision to form a provisional government. The head of state spoke of a national union government. My first question is this: So far, we have had a transitional government. What is the difference.... [changes thought] The Togolese people want to know the difference between a provisional national union government and a transitional government. My second question is this: How will you form your new government? Will you dissolve the incumbent government or will you simply reshuffle it? My third question is this: With whom will you form that government? My fourth and last question: (?When) will that government be formed?

[Koffigoh] When I stated on 3 December that the HCR members are nowhere to be found, it was after realizing this fact: The coup has prompted them to go underground. Opinion is divided over the formation of the government. You say some people are for it while others are against it. In this connection, I would like to say one thing. The formation

of a government is a prerogative bestowed upon the prime minister by the Constitution. In every country, when the nation is disrupted by a grave crisis, it is incumbent upon every responsible official to draw conclusions, examine the crisis, determine what went well and what went wrong, and then draw the lessons to make the necessary adjustment. Consequently, even if my office had not been stormed on 3 December, it was obvious that when I returned from Paris the country was going through a profound crisis, and that this crisis required adjustments both in terms of men—the actors of political life—and structures—the framework of such political life; this is quite normal. It is in this vein that I spoke of the formation of a provisional government. When I term it provisional—we should not stick to words; a government is a government. A transitional government is by definition a provisional government. A transitional (?cabinet) is something provisional, that is a link between the old and the new, with the new being definitive, that is the government to be set up after elections.

You have questioned me on (?threats) of indefinite general strike. I will be frank with you as usual. On my return from Paris, I realized one thing: The HCR had adopted a law abolishing the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT]. This was followed by a crisis. Then it was thought in certain quarters that the only way to solve this crisis was through discussions—consultations. I will use a [word indistinct] and say that some people wanted to kill a fly with a hatchet by demanding that the HCR be struck off. Perhaps, we are going to (?be confronted with) [words indistinct] namely an indefinite general strike in which the various positions will be crystallized, the economic and administrative machinery brought to a standstill, and soon.

We must together meditate on our country's fate. As far as I am concerned, I will tell you once again that I was elected to lead the country definitively into an era of democracy. What is happening now? That dream is being shattered. It is a nightmare for all of us. We must again gain control of ourselves and find the right way out of this difficult situation. I do not know if an indefinite general strike is the solution. With this said, I understand the resentment and anger of the workers. If they cannot leave their houses and go to work peacefully, and then return home safely, it is understandable that workers would want to stay at home. I very well understand their resentment and anger, but I want us to stop using hatchets to kill bothersome flies. Better still, we should know where to stop and start all over again on a sound basis. That is what I can say at this point about an indefinite general strike.

Concerning the question put by the AFP correspondent on the democratic process and on the men with whom I am going to form my government, I will say that our democratization has been seriously harmed by the current crisis. It is therefore imperative that we should

revert to the normal trend of the democratic process. But I repeat—and this is important—one of the fundamental objectives of the sovereign national conference has not been achieved. Togolese are more divided now than they were before and during the conference. That is a fact. But (?I would like us all) to have a more serene approach to national life. I think that in order to facilitate the resumption of a smooth democratic process, we should now seek to establish a democracy of integration and not one of exclusion, because that is where our problem lies. I repeat, a democracy of integration should encompass all our communities and all political leanings. We should no longer promote a situation whereby some Togolese rightly or wrongly feel they are excluded from our democratic process. That is the only condition for our success.

I can anticipate and answer questions that you may want to ask later. Togo should be seen as a whole, with all its ethnic groups, its past, and the outcome of the sovereign national conference. As long as shouts of vengeance continue to be heard our country will continue to collapse irremediably. That is what I have heard and lived through since my election and since the formation of my government. Now I want to hear something different. In every country, especially in our country under the present circumstances, if you (?blame) only one side, then you are mistaken. Soldiers have been saying: They did such and such a thing to us. We have heard their communiques. They say, we are not respected; when we go out, we are attacked. So, they blame the other side. This is true with the civilian population as well. Civilians say that the Army is killing us; soldiers are killing us; so the Army is to be blamed. Such and such an (?ethnic group) says: It is the others who are wicked. Those who are thus accused rise up in protest: It is the others. It is always others—and never ourselves—who are at fault.

As long as we want democracy for ourselves and not for the others, and as long as the others want freedom, democracy, and security for themselves and not for us, we cannot solve our problems. We are all at fault. On this land of our ancestors, throughout the democratic process, I, Koffigoh, have never issued instructions to anyone whomsoever to go and destroy any house in the name of democracy. I do not believe that demolishing a house is part of the democratic process. I have never ordered anyone to go and kill someone in the name of democracy. On the contrary [words indistinct] all those with whom I used to work, our watchword has always been: Struggle peacefully for the advent of democracy in Togo. Do not attack persons or damage property. And yet, certain situations have cropped up [words indistinct]. I destroy your house and two or three weeks later, on the occasion of another event, you destroy my house. I destroy your house, you destroy my house, we destroy each other's houses, they destroy one another's houses. That is where this has led us. I kill you today. Then tomorrow, your brother kills my brother, and so on. This must stop. That is how I see the situation. That must

stop, if not we are going to (?destroy) our country irremediably. On 3 December, we were on the verge of (?a civil war).

After the attack on of the prime minister's office, I was taken to the head of state's residence. In my emotion, as I said, I could have sat there passively. I wondered whether I was a prisoner or a free man. In fact, I asked the question. They replied that I was free. [Words indistinct] I immediately demanded to be taken back home [words indistinct] I could have kept quiet to let those who have a more appropriate remedy for the Togolese ailment go ahead with their armored vehicles, their cannons, their shells—now I know what these all are like—or with other means—house destruction, looting, all kinds of (?abuses) [words indistinct]. But that was not the solution. I thought hard for a second and understood that keeping quiet would be more deadly for everyone. I understood that my silence would be a catastrophe for our country. That is why I decided to make a statement. I wrote my speech personally and freely.

I told myself that this silence—meaning that if the people did not hear from me—could be beneficial, but for the people in the towns and countryside it could mean a crisis. I did not want Togolese to continue to kill and destroy themselves. It comes down to a matter of what can save us, namely, the spirit of national reconciliation, both in thought and behavior. I thought that my writing should reflect this desire. It is not absolutely necessary to form a government [words indistinct] this is the mission the Constitution assigned to me; I took the oath before God and the Togolese people to respect this Constitution.

Our Constitution is written such that when the list of government members is prepared by the prime minister, he must present that list to the HCR for its consent or approval. So a government that has been formed without the consent the HCR or our constitution (?has not been recognized) unless it is amended in accordance with constitutional procedures. Even if the list of members is published, that government is illegal and therefore cannot (?govern). Practically speaking, this means that I accepted the coup d'etat. This is why I am explaining to the soldiers, civilians and to everybody that in my opinion the composition of a government does not pose any problems. It is the constitutional procedures that we must deal with.

Each person, including members of the HCR, should understand that we are responsible people and that we will conduct ourselves as such. How do you think people will react if things just returned to normal after everything that has happened, after I stood up and faced the tanks and calmed tempers? It would be total irresponsibility. If I am raising such questions, you have to bear with me because I am not as yet well versed in politics. Please let me share my feelings.

Every political leader, all political leaders must know how to identify what is wrong with their society. It is just like a machine. If a machine stops working, it means that something has broken down somewhere. Maybe a bolt is not working well or maybe the machine's operator is not running the machine well. Identifying the fault is being responsible. So, I hope we get over this crisis quickly and return to democratization, but with the plan that I am going to propose to our parliament so that we can clearly decide. I have almost completed that plan and what I am calling the code of conduct for the future. I want every person to state his viewpoint clearly. Here are the directions to follow. I have already given you some ideas.

Is it not true that the Togolese people are divided? And do we have to make individual efforts to reconcile them? Is it not true that the Army and the nation are separated by constant rifts and cannot be brought together? Is it not true that we have lost the sense of what democracy is all about, that is, everybody's support and ideas, even if we think badly of our neighbor's analysis? All of these ideas will be the subject of an action program and I hope the HCR will approve. I am here working toward that.

I am trying to convince all sides to achieve this and I do not despair about this becoming a reality someday. But I want to say that if we reach an agreement on this program, once we all adopt it together, [words indistinct] and our thoughts, behavior, utterances, and writings must reflect this. And this also applies to the press.

After this press conference for instance, it should not be written in banner headlines tomorrow that the prime minister gave 500 million CFA francs to a representative of an international agency who was at this news conference because that is simply not true. I want you to conduct yourself from now until the next elections in a manner that we all agree upon and to adhere to the law. If the Togolese people are ready to form a government [words indistinct], I want us to decide on that. I have even explained this to the president of the Republic during our talks.

[Adotevi] Adotevi of LA TRIBUNE DES DEMOCRATES. I first of all want to ask whether you are still the man of the situation [words indistinct]. And I will like to add this point. You did not want to set up a government because the [words indistinct] the HCR should agree. If you set it up without the agreement of the HCR, it will mean that you will be giving support to a coup d'etat. [Words indistinct] I have the feeling that you are no longer the man of the situation, that you are in a [words indistinct] and that those who perpetrated the coup d'etat to [words indistinct] But if they do not agree with you, what will then will you do? And [words indistinct] is that they must agree with you if they find in the needed strength that will guarantee security to everyone. But today, one finds that the Togolese state does not exist. Power is being shared among a few people. Do you not think that the right solution to help you to put order in the house is to put an end to the activities of those causing trouble and destruction? My

second question is this: I have the impression that you have been [words indistinct] by the French Government which, at a given time [words indistinct] the feeling that it would come to your rescue. When President Mitterrand sent his troops to Togo's doors, the mutineers gave up. But they came back when the Togolese head of state obtained the assurance that [words indistinct]. Did things happen that way? Can you give us more details? I thank you.

[Vilmakoye] Vilmakoye of VOIE DU NERE. Mr. Prime Minister, during the your last press conference, you spoke about a security plan for the city of Lome. How far have you gone?

[Koumbaya] Koumbaya of cultural newspaper LA CLOCHE. Mr. Prime Minister, the test of strength is continuing. The proof of that is the attack on the premises of our sister newspaper FORUM-HEBDO. What do you have to say on this and what can we from the private newspapers do?

[Koffigoh] First of all, let me answer the question of Mr. Adotevi of LA TRIBUNE DES DEMOCRATES. I can sum up your question. It all relates to the issue of security. [Words indistinct] You are partly right. I think everything is (?inter-related). It is evident that discipline within the Army.... [changes thought] The Army must (?respect) the rules of discipline. It must have clearly appeared to observers of the Togolese life that I was in the process of reorganizing the forces that traditionally maintain order, namely the gendarmerie and the police. As soon as the situation gets back to normal, we will complete this assignment so as to ensure that security is guaranteed to everyone. But I think the issue of security, let me repeat, is intertwined with all the other problems. If we—the civilians, the political class, the HCR members, the Army—now agree to define together the code of conduct that can enable us to solve our problems, then, we shall [words indistinct] this is why in my introductory words, I myself spoke about security issue which must be the basis for solving our problems. Our soldiers must no longer come out of the barracks with or without tanks (?or weapons) to try and solve political problems between the civilians. On this point, we are very perfectly clear and I have always stressed this point, even at the time when I was faced with the most immediate danger. It is (?unthinkable). Seen from another angle [words indistinct] the authority of the state, and when a problem arises and within the civilian population, some organized groups think [words indistinct] immediately. Why should they go and destroy my house?

(?Some people) in the guise of democrats destroy houses, but there are others who [passage indistinct], and that is the crux of the problem. Worse still, some others, moved by revengefulness—when it is happening today [words indistinct]—wait for the opportunity to have their revenge, and that is how the infernal spiral begins. There are countries in the world—they are not numerous—but there are some countries or cities, where revenge has become an institution. For example, 50 or 60 years ago,



a grandfather is killed, (?people actively) seek to avenge him. But, what I suggest to the Togolese people is that we stop this. When you are walking some distance and want to continue, there are two things to note, namely how far you have to go, and how fast you want to get there. Sometimes you have to examine the difficulties along the way and try to remove them or analyze your own actions to determine what you may be doing wrong. And (?that is) what I suggest to the Togolese people.

The Voice of America [changes thoughts] Mr. Adotevi, you talked about the French intervention. I will not avoid this question. I will describe the exact conditions under which I called for French assistance. I was in Paris [word indistinct] prior to my departure. I was told what was going on in the country. Actually, I had just returned and at the airport I made a statement to you journalists. I told you that I had learned that the country had once again been plunged into violence and that I wanted to contribute with all my strength to help find a solution. That statement which I made [words indistinct], I can assure that (? immediately afterward) I began making the necessary contacts in order to learn whether the parliament, that is the HCR, and the executive, which we represent, we can [words indistinct].

Another body that we often tend to forget is the judiciary, and we should determine if we can find a system that will help us make a decision about the constitutional validity of the HCR decision. So, I began my contacts on the same day, that is (?that night). The following morning, I was surrounded by the military. That is how things got started.

Although no one was allowed to enter prime minister's office, where I was at that time, the French ambassador risked his life to come and see me, and together we got in touch with, I had started earlier in the day [words indistinct], with the president of the Republic. We then called the (?remaining) staff that I had and I tried all the day long [words indistinct] to make all the necessary efforts. I talked to everyone about the problem (?and its solution). The solution is this: I stated yesterday that I would help solve the problem. [passage indistinct] As I had the opportunity to say later on, the HCR, as a result of the ensuing show of strength, disappeared. But, the HCR is an organ of the transition. As the head of government I was surrounded by my own Army. The president of the Republic, on many occasions, has told me that he tried to get in touch with the rebel soldiers, but he had not succeeded in reaching them. In other words no one was in control in the country. I was offered (?asylum after leaving) the prime minister's office. Togolese must know that. I had many options.

I could have, before your very eyes, left the prime minister's office in a diplomatic bag and, once outside, either disappeared into the crowd—I know how this is done just as I know how people (?bow out)—or taken refuge in an embassy, that is ask for asylum. [passage indistinct] What happened later showed that I was right. Darkness was approaching, and instead of letting our

country kill itself, I called the French ambassador and told him: I am not talking to you as a friend but rather as the representative of France to Togo. You represent a friendly country. We are in danger. The foreign nationals are also in danger. I am, therefore, formally requesting France's assistance in this situation. Of course, I could only give him a handwritten (?message), and I found out later that our request had been favorably received. This, I swear, was the military assistance requested of France. Still, regarding the French intervention, I have said that France received our request for assistance favorably. I have never called upon France to come and wage war against the Togolese Army. What I requested—particularly of a friend and considering the seriousness of the situation and the breakdown of our institutions—was a transition organ, and when I say transition organ, [words indistinct]. It concerns the prime minister's office and the HCR. It concerns the president of the Republic. I clearly saw that he no longer had any control over the situation and that the Army no longer obeyed the orders of their superiors. And it concerned the HCR whose members vanished [words indistinct]. Thus, faced with this total breakdown, I requested a friendly country to come forward and lend assistance. I saw this country react favorably and begin taking action and identifying the difficulties, which you all know.

I, as head of the Togolese Government, repeat that I will never call in anybody, be it France or any other country. Given our situation, we Togolese have to weigh the consequences of our national life, the relations we have with each other, and the manner in which we intend to solve our country's problems. Are we going to solve them with guns and tanks, with vandalism, or by the destruction of houses, and the ethnic conflicts which we saw here and there? We set out to settle minor incidents [words indistinct] not by referring them to the village chief, or to the gendarmes in the area, but rather with weapons. In that case, each person [words indistinct] by force. If we agree today [words indistinct] the others, the foreign countries, will come along and add their support to our efforts. But as long as we fail to understand that, well, let us stop accusing others. Personally, I thank the foreign countries, be they states or foreign associations [words indistinct], or those who live in our country and who mobilized themselves [words indistinct], the whole world, all the democratic countries—the whole world which mobilized to support us. Instead of accusing them, I can thank them. That is what I wanted to say regarding the question of the intervention.

You spoke about the security plan for the city of Lome. The implementation of this plan has begun. But when you begin to do something the results are not immediately evident. Unfortunately, we have fallen into a (?policy) of violence. We have to start all over again. Togolese need to know that thanks to the diplomatic effort which we have made for the past three months, we aroused a lot of sympathy for the young Togolese democracy. Whenever I returned from a trip, I used to say to this to the nation. But it seems that some people did not

understand. Now, our efforts are proving fruitful. We are not alone. You should know that even before I returned to Lome from Paris, some experts came to help us—French experts, I mean, who will discuss things with our local officials. We have received assistance aimed at making our security plan more dynamic. I do not want to give figures right now, but I can assure you that we have been helped. This is why we should be careful about the accusations that we might be tempted to level against one another. Security has become a greater priority in our short-term objectives.

[(Katchibara)] Koffi (Katchibara) of TOGO PRESSE: Good evening, Mr. Prime Minister. I would like to ask very short questions. Mr. Prime minister, right now you have to speak frankly to the nation. So, concerning the peaceful transition, given the recent events, I would like to know the status of your negotiations with political parties and trade unions? Can you say if the strike planned for 16 December is still going to occur? Finally, Mr. Prime Minister, here we are. I guess this news conference is being held now because Togo and Lome are under curfew. Is it the government which is maintaining the curfew or is it the Army, and what is the future of those who support the curfew? Finally, Mr. Prime Minister, in statements to the international press the day before yesterday, you said you did not want to form a government of compromise, sorry, misunderstanding. You did not explain exactly what that means, and a while ago when my colleague asked when you were forming a government, you did not answer him. Mr. Prime Minister, what exactly has become of the HCR, given that the events of the past week were based on the principles of the existence of the HRC and then on the RPT problem. In view of all this, what has become of our democracy, Mr. Prime Minister?

[Djanboapa] [No response by Koffigoh as heard] Djanboapa Barthelemy of LE DEMOCRATE newspaper. Good evening, Mr. Prime minister. Judging from the statements and communiques we heard on Radio Kara, it looks as if the Kozah region has seceded from the rest of Togo. I do not know whether you know about this. If you do, I would like to know what measures you are taking.

[Mario] Guy Mario of the French Service of the BBC. What is the present status of the constitutional commission deliberations you established before your departure for Paris?

[Dicko] (Kikoukpue) Dicko, correspondent for LA PAROLE newspaper. Mr. Prime Minister, my question is aimed at clarifying the persistent rumor that the President of the Republic, General Etienne Eyadema, is demanding an amendment of Article 61 governing the transition period. Is this true? If yes, is this (so serious)? [Koffigoh] Koffi (Katchibara) wants frank language. I do not know whether I have been so until now, but I will try to be more so. How far have I gone with my negotiations with labor unions? You must know that I do not have any conflict with the labor unions, and therefore, theoretically, I do not have to negotiate with them. I am the

head of the government, and there are problems in the country. What I do is contact all sides so that we can find a solution to these problems. [passage indistinct]

What I have just said about the RPT also holds for the HCR. When people wanted to [words indistinct] on the HCR with guns, I said also they were making a mistake because behind the HCR stands the whole idea of the democratic transition. Therefore, we need a legislative body. Let us act in such a way that we all come together, let us look at the problem and try to make HCR members understand the need for change. These are the efforts I am making. I do not think it is nice when things are done hastily [words indistinct]. I am working calmly. In spite of the difficulties and the (?dangers), I have been telling both sides that the situation remains dangerous. I have been meeting with the political parties, the trade unions, with the president of the Republic, and with the friendly countries. We shall succeed and we need to believe in this success. I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere condolences as well as all my compassion for the wounded. I want to issue a brief reminder to my Togolese brothers and sisters: I am still with you, during the dangerous and joyous times and during the secure and insecure times. I want to share your joy and pain. I want to do this in spite of the sorrow we have experienced and are still experiencing, in spite of the dangers threatening us, and in spite of the fear which we are causing among ourselves. We should come together to dissipate that fear in us. Let us act in such a way that, henceforth, no Togolese national feels excluded from the democratization process, whether he is a politician, a civilian, or a soldier. Let us act in such a way that instead of nursing vengeance, we should all, henceforth, speak the language of brotherhood. Let there be security for all, reconciliation among all of us, reconciliation between the Army and the nation, and a return to the democratic process. If you accept this new contract, I am ready to ensure that it is implemented. I said that it not too late for us to recollect ourselves. Together we shall win. I thank you.

#### **Koffigoh, Eyadema, Meet With Trade Unionists**

AB1412163491 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 1230 GMT 14 Dec 91

[Press release issued in Lome on 14 December by the Coordinating Committee of Independent Trade Unions, CSI, on the 16 December general strike—read by CSI member Mr. Akoli]

[Text] Following the indefinite general strike notice called by the CSI, the prime minister and head of government on 9, 11, and 13 December received a delegation of the Coordinating Committee on the basis of its demands. They are: first, guaranteeing the security of the workers and the entire people through a solemn statement by the president of the Republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and by the prime minister and minister of defense on the neutrality of the Togolese



Armed Forces in the national life; and second, resumption of the normal activities of the transitional institutions, namely those of the High Council of the Republic, HCR. The two sides agreed on the need to link the normal functioning of the institutions to the general issue of security.

The prime minister and the CSI delegation then met with the president of the Republic at his residence in Lome II. After reviewing at length those issues, and in view of the intricacies of the problems raised, the following decision was agreed upon by both sides: A technical commission will be set up and it will include the representatives of the trade unions and security force officials. It will be charged with conducting a general study on the conditions under which security will be guaranteed for all. This commission will, in a reasonable time period, submit the results of its deliberations to the president of the Republic and to the prime minister to enable them to make the appropriate decisions.

Concerning the particular issue of resumption of HCR activities, it was agreed that the problem would find its solution within the framework of the political settlement of the crisis.

Concerning the strike called by the CSI, the president of the Republic and the prime minister appeal to the workers to suspend their strike while efforts to find solutions are under way.

Issued in Lome on 14 December 1991.

### Trade Unionist Views Strike Call

AB1412173491 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche Network in French 1235 GMT 14 Dec 91

[Interview with Mr. Akoli, member of the Coordinating Committee of Independent Trade Unions, CSI, by journalist Jogue Ajavon in Lome Radio's studio on 14 December after CSI press release on 16 December strike]

[Text] [Ajavon] Mr. Akoli, now that the CSI press release has called on workers to suspend their strike slated for 16 December does this mean that all the workers will go to work?

[Akoli] Well, for the moment, we could not say, because that is a press release issued after our meeting with the competent authorities. Even right now, we will hold a meeting to contact the grassroots to know the final decision that will be made.

[Ajavon] I think that there is a passage of this press release clearly saying that the president and the prime minister have appealed to all the workers to suspend the strike and actually go to their workplaces?

[Akoli] Indeed, it is an appeal made by the prime minister and the head of state. But, we think that it is up to the workers to make the last decision.

[Ajavon] Well, we here hope that all the workers will on 16 December go to work to help overcome this impasse and bring our country back to normal conditions. This will help replenish our coffers, because right now they are empty. It is out of the question to go on strike presently. Thank you Mr. Akoli.

[Akoli] Thank you.

### Army Reiterates Demands; Communique Urges Calm

AB1512112091 Paris AFP in French 1054 GMT 15 Dec 91

[Text] Lome, 15 Dec (AFP)—Today the Togolese Armed Forces [FAT] again demanded the "dissolution of the High Council of the Republic," (HCR, the transitional legislative body) and its replacement by "a more limited body which really represents our different population groups," according to a communique read on the radio.

The FAT are also demanding that "the formation of a new government" and the appointments and transfer of personnel decided announced by the government "be reexamined in a spirit of equity and appeasement among our people."

The radio then broadcast a communique urging the population to remain calm and specified that the radio studios were not under Army control.

### More on Armed Forces Statement

AB1512123091 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 15 Dec 91

[Text] Lome, Dec 15 (AFP)—Unidentified elements in the armed forces made a fresh threat to intervene in Togo's political crisis and called anew for the transitional parliament to be dissolved in a statement broadcast on radio Sunday.

The statement was broadcast three times and immediately afterwards the radio called on the population to remain calm and said its studios had not been seized by troops, as happened during a coup by rebel troops two weeks ago.

However a radio official later told AFP the statement had been withdrawn by an army major who came to the station and took away a recording of the statement, whose authors were not identified. The statement, delivered earlier by a small group of soldiers, had called for "the dissolution of the High Council of the Republic" and the formation of a "more restrictive organ that truly represents" the country's various ethnic groups.

Dissolution of the Council was the main demand of rebellious troops who besieged the government headquarters then launched an attack during which they seized Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh on December 3.

Sunday's military statement also demanded "that freedom of the press no longer be synonymous with insults, defamation and incitement to political and tribal hatred, or else we shall intervene to allow a better transition." However it said the military's goal "is neither the search for political power nor a halt to the democratic process underway in our country."

Prime Minister Koffigoh on Thursday presented a program that gave a key role to the transitional parliament, driven underground by the army uprising. He said the program of transition to democracy, after nearly 25 years of military rule, would have to be approved by the transitional parliament.

**President Eyadema Reaffirms Commitment to Dialogue**

*AB1512155091 Paris AFP in French 1428 GMT  
15 Dec 91*

[Text] Lome, 15 Dec (AFP)—General Gnassingbe Eyadema, Togolese head of state, today reaffirmed his "commitment to resolve the political crisis through dialogue and consultation," according to a communique given to AFP by the Presidency's press service. This

document states that "whatever the difficulties and obstacles that may arise on the return to peace, the head of state remains convinced that it is only through dialogue that the country will be able to overcome the political crisis."

The communique stressed "the efforts General Eyadema continues to make, in collaboration with the prime minister, to bring the country out of the political crisis." "It is within this framework and spirit that, together, they received on 13 and 14 December delegations from the Federation of Independent Trade Unions and the Togolese Armed Forces (FAT), as well as a Beninese goodwill mission," the communique disclosed.

This statement comes a few hours after the three radio broadcasts of the FAT communique once again demanding the dissolution of the High Council of the Republic, the transitional legislative assembly. This communique, the originators of which are unknown, was brought to the broadcasting station early this morning by a small group of soldiers who left the premises afterward. A FAT officer later turned up at the station and seized the recorded statement.

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